

THE CIVILIAN

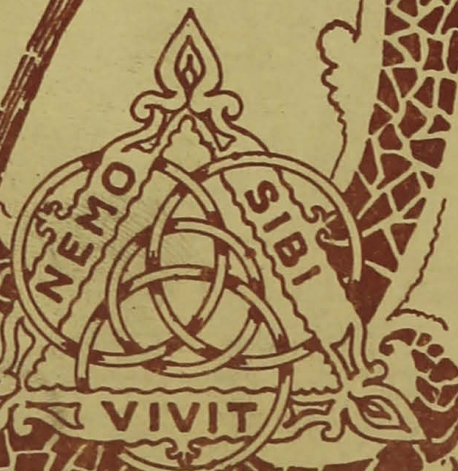
A FORTNIGHTLY JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS
OF THE
CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA

FEATURES.

Lieut.-Col. E. E. W. Moore.
Roll of Honour.
Women's Page.
Poem: Signs of Spring.
Commissioner Shortt's Evidence.
Appointments, Promotions, etc.
The Postal Journal.

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THE CIVILIAN

VOL. IX.

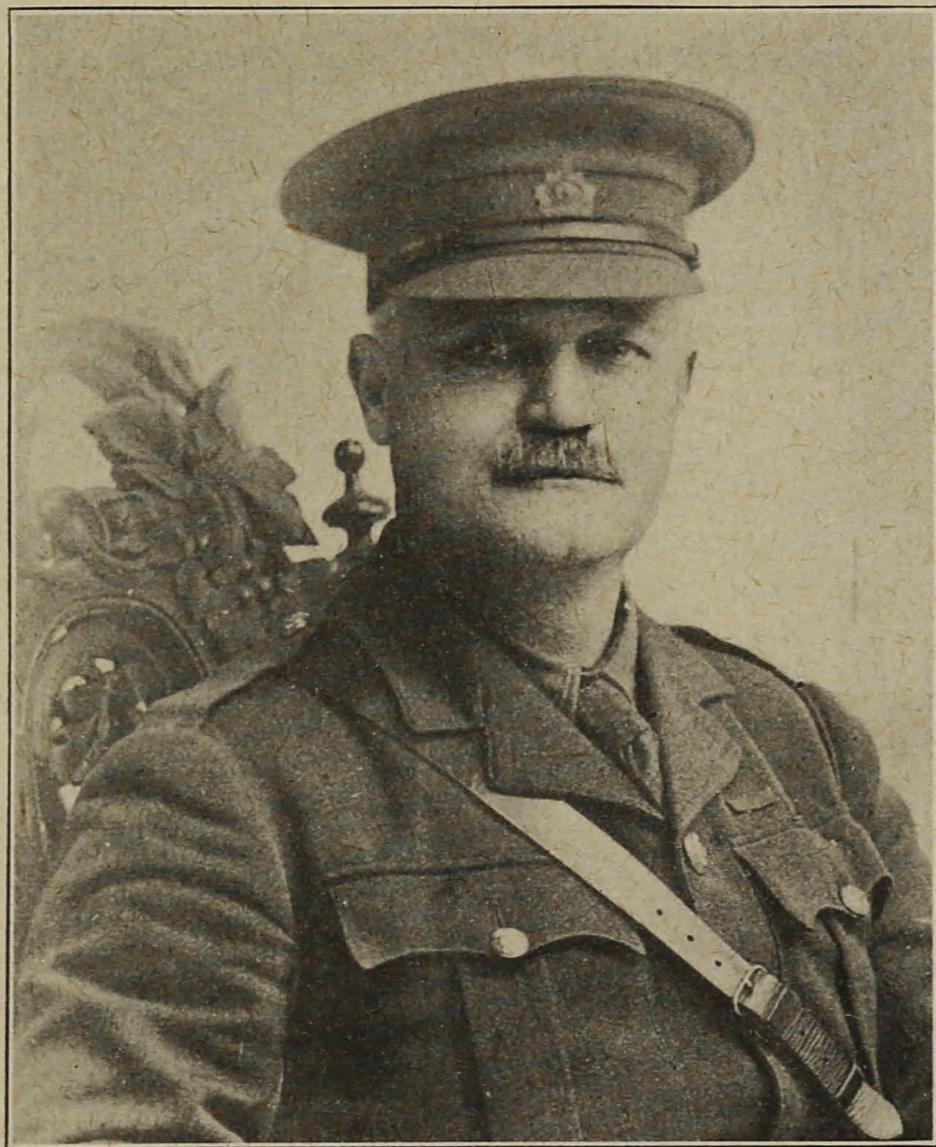
APRIL 13, 1917.

No. 26

Lieut.-Col. E. E. W. Moore, Accidentally Killed.

The Canadian Expeditionary Force overseas and the Canadian Civil Service mourn the death of Lieut-Col. E. E. W. Moore, who died at Shorncliffe, England, on Good Friday, as the result of injuries received when he was thrown from his horse on the previous night.

Lieut.-Col. Moore went overseas early in the war, holding an appointment on the headquarters staff. He commanded a training brigade in England, and at the recent reorganization of the reserve troops was continued as brigadier.



THE LATE LIEUT-COL. E. E. W. MOORE.

His work was noted for its thoroughness and efficiency, partaking more of the character of the regular than of a volunteer force. He did much to give Canadian battalions that smartness and discipline that made them fit to take place beside British regulars at the front.

Edwin Evelyn Wentworth Moore was born in Hamilton in 1864, of Irish

parentage, and was a brother of Lieut-Col. A. H. Moore, a distinguished militia officer of that city. He entered the 13th Regiment in 1882 and passed through all ranks to the command, which he attained in 1905. He retired to the Reserve in 1910. During his tenure of command he obtained warrant from the King for the designation of the 13th as a 'Royal' regiment.

Of him the Canadian Military Gazette said: "A type of man which it has been the good fortune of the Canadian militia service to secure."

Lieut.-Col. Moore became connected with the Civil Service, Department of Customs, in 1912, when he was appointed to the surveyorship of the Port of Hamilton, and retained that position until his death. He was unmarried.

Civil Service Casualties.

GILBERT R. SLACK.

Signaller Gilbert R. Slack, reported dangerously wounded, was employed in the Department of Militia and Defence before he enlisted. He was originally with a Cyclist Corps, but is now a signaller with an artillery unit.

L. E. M. GLOBENSKY.

Leon E. M. Globensky, wounded, is an employee of the Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, but was originally a Montreal man. He was formerly in the infantry, but is now stated to have been with an Army Medical Corps unit when wounded.

HORACE O. SMITH.

Horace O. Smith, formerly on the staff of the Assigned Pay Branch, Department of Militia and Defence, has been wounded and is seriously ill at No. 8 Red Cross Hospital, LeTouquet, France. He received his wound on March 30th.

F. W. BRANDON.

F. W. Brandon is the first name in a list of newly-reported casualties among men of the Hudson Bay Railway staff now at the front. He is a corporal in the 90th Battalion and was wounded on October 2nd, 1916.

F. J. FITTER.

F. J. Fitter, of the Hudson Bay Railway, serving with the 79th Cam-

eron Highlanders of Winnipeg, has been wounded.

W. FOSS.

W. Foss, of the Hudson Bay Railway, has given his life for the Empire. He was serving in the Royal Artillery. November 17th, 1916, is given as the date of his death.

LIEUT. A. FRIZELLE.

Lieut. A. Frizelle, another Hudson Bay Railway man who went to the front with the British army, has been killed. He was an officer of the Royal Field Artillery.

CAPT. H. J. HALL.

In *The Civilian* of February 2nd last it was reported that Capt. H. J. Hall of the 16th Battalion had been wounded. It is now learned that he died of his wounds on October 16th, 1916. Captain Hall was a member of the Hudson Bay Railway staff and held a commission in the 79th Cameron Highlanders of Winnipeg.

W. LAW.

W. Law, of the Hudson Bay Railway, serving with the 16th Battalion, has been missing since October 8th, 1916.

LIEUT. F. M. LAWLEDGE.

Lieut. F. M. Lawledge, of the Hudson Bay Railway, an officer in the Royal Engineers, reported missing on

October 10th, 1916, is now recorded as dead.

H. V. RIDGE.

H. V. Ridge, of the 45th Battalion, has been wounded. He is another Hudson Bay Railway man.

G. SILCOX.

G. Silcox, of the 45th Battalion, was killed in action on November 8th, 1916. He, also, was from the Hudson Bay Railway staff.

OCTAVE LANGLOIS.

Octave Langlois, for eighteen years an employee of the Department of Public Works in Ottawa, died on March 30th of wounds sustained in action in France. He received his fatal injuries on the firing line early in the same month. He was forty years of age and leaves a widow and four young children. He went overseas in the ranks of an Ottawa infantry unit a little more than a year ago, but his battalion was broken up and he transferred to another at the front.

LIEUT. E. G. BROWN.

Lieut. Edmund Gordon ("Jim") Brown, who died of wounds on April 3rd, survived his injuries but a few days. He was a popular young Ottawan and a member of the "Chap-leau staff," Department of Public Works. He went overseas in the ranks of the 2nd Divisional Ammunition Column, 7th Brigade reinforcement, but received a commission in the 46th Battery. He was but twenty-one years of age and the only son of his widowed mother. He was a grandson of Gordon Brown and grand-nephew of Hon. George Brown of the Toronto Globe. Sir Percy Sherwood is an uncle.

LIEUT.-COL. E. E. W. MOORE.

The accidental death of Lieut.-Col. E. E. W. Moore is referred to at length elsewhere in this issue.

JOS. LEVISHON.

Joseph Levishon, a Calgary letter carrier, has been wounded and is in hospital for the fourth time. Levishon had the rank of sergeant when he went overseas, but he sacrificed his stripes in England in order to get to the front more quickly.

FOR BRITISH SAILORS.

A statement of receipts from departments of the Civil Service for the benefit of the British Sailors Relief Fund shows a total of \$2,279, exclusive of a number of private subscriptions from civil servants sent direct to the treasurer of the fund,—mostly before it was known that a general collection would be made in the Service.

By departments, the acknowledged subscriptions were: Marine, \$162.50; Public Printing and Stationery, \$223.50; Imperial Munitions Board, \$450; Trade and Commerce, \$64.50; Indian Affairs, \$45.25; External Affairs, \$22.50; Railways and Canals, \$50; Public Works, \$170; Interior, \$604.90; Customs Dept., \$198.35, and Post Office Dept., \$187.20.

The Women's Branch of the Civil Service Association voted \$100.

THE OLD SPECIAL.

There are a few copies of the first special issue of *The Civilian* still on hand.

It is the only book ever published giving the history and organization of the Civil Service of Canada.

It is handsomely bound in blue cloth, well printed and profusely illustrated.

It sold for \$1.25 on publication, but persons ordering the new special issue—"Two Years of War"—may obtain a copy for 25 cents.

The two to any civil servant in Ottawa for \$1.

OTTAWA NOTES.

Practically the whole of the \$90,000 estate left by the late Dr. G. C. Hoffman, sometime assistant director of the Geological Survey, is to be devoted to charity, according to the provisions of his will. His bequest of \$35,000 to Queen's University has already been noted. Most of the remainder of the money goes to the Salvation Army.

Those who patronized the Rockcliffe tea house and toboggan slide during the winter are pleased to learn that the profits of the enterprise for the season were \$4,293,—all of which goes to the Red Cross. Last year the profits were \$2,702. To Mrs. Kingsmill, wife of Admiral Kingsmill, of the Canadian naval service, belongs the credit for the initiation and successful carrying out of this splendid enterprise.

CIVIL SERVICE "HEAVIES."

With more than a score of picked men fully enrolled, two or three having trifling operations to fit them for service, several waiting permission to enlist from their department heads and many inquiries being answered, the Civil Service Siege and Heavy Artillery draft is looking better every day.

Another member of the Stefansson party has joined—Diamond Jenness, anthropologist, of the Geological Survey. E. E. Freeland, geologist, of the Survey, is also a recruit. They will find some queer "specimens" at the front.

One of the men who has had a trifling operation was on active service during the South African war and the other goes to avenge a brother who was killed at the front a few months ago.

Three Calgary railway mail clerks offered, but two failed to pass. The third is on his way. Men from

Qu'Appelle, Strathcona and Sydney, N.S., are seeking places. All are civil servants.

The class of men secured is what an insurance agent might call "special select." That's the kind of crowd a man likes to go with.

PRESCOTT DID WELL.

A statement of the contributions to the Patriotic Fund by the Marine Department employees at Prescott during the fiscal year just closed shows a total amount of \$874.06 paid in to the local treasurer in that town. Of this amount \$722.06 was contributed by the men of the depot, \$95 by the crew of the steamer "Grenville," and \$57 by the crew of the steamer "Scout." By months the contributions of the three combined were: April, \$60.36; May, \$77.11; June, \$84.36; July, \$85.11; August, \$85.36; September, \$84.11; October, \$80.61; November, \$74.81; December, \$62.66; January, \$60.71; February, \$58.91, and March, \$59.95.

ASTRONOMERS APPOINTED.

Appointments in the staff of the Dominion Astronomical Observatory Branch, which have been made necessary by the death of Dr. W. F. King, late chief astronomer, and by the completion of the Mount Saanich Observatory, are now announced.

Dr. J. S. Plaskett is now given the title of Director of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory at Victoria. He will have Dr. R. K. Young as his assistant.

J. J. McArthur, who was Assistant Boundary Commissioner and Assistant Superintendent of the Geodetic Survey under Dr. King, now becomes head of those branches of the Service.

Some men who were born to command lose out after they marry.

The Roll of Honour.

Men of the Public Service of Canada enlisted for active military service.
Names previously published—3,109.

SEVENTIETH LIST.

Dr. M. Brot, Inland Revenue, Ottawa, French Army.
J. Sutherland, Marine, Victoria, Engineers.
T. E. Morrison, Marine, Victoria, Engineers.
A. Connorton, Marine, Prince Rupert, Engineers.
Major C. F. Hannington, Marine, Ottawa, 257th Battalion.
Stanley S. Hutt, Marine, New Brunswick "Kilties."
(The following additional from Central Registry, Militia and Defence, Ottawa):
Jos. H. Messinger, 72nd Battery, C.E.F.
Oliver J. Shaw, 72nd Battery, C.E.F.
Samuel Plunkett, 72nd Battery, C.E.F.
Wm. S. Loftus, 72nd Battery, C.E.F.
Delbert Fenton, Signallers.
Frank Lamplough, Signallers.
David Stuart, Signallers.
Wm. Dingle, 74th Battery, C.F.A.
Chas. Goode, 74th Battery, C.F.A.
R. J. B. L'Ecuier, 230th Battalion.
Edward Malone, Construction Battalion.
Alexander Scobie, Canadian Engineers.
William Noel, Canadian Engineers.
William Rogers, C.A.D.C.
Lancelot Swimmings, Mechanical Transport.
Herbert J. Purdy, P.P.C.L.I.
Arthur L. Dean, Flying Corps.
W. Leslie Fleming, Flying Corps.
A. A. Savard.
Chas. S. McFarland, 73rd Battery, C.F.A.
Gordon J. McJanet, 72nd Battery, C.F.A.
(The following additional from the Department of Agriculture! :
H. S. Flewelling, Fredericton, 4th Overseas Co., P.P.C.L.I.
Q. M. Sergt. L. M. How, Annapolis Royal, N.S., 112th Battalion.
T. H. H. Fortier, Annapolis Royal, N.S., Heavy Artillery.
W. L. Harris, Annapolis Royal, N.S., Heavy Artillery
Lieut. S. N. Lord, Ottawa, 75th Battalion.
T. Rankin, Ottawa, P.P.C.L.I.
J. Allway, Brandon, Man.
J. A. P. Arden, Sidney, B.C., 103rd Battalion.
V. Armstrong, Brandon, Man.
R. Atkinson, Summerland, B.C.
J. Bennett, Lethbridge.
E. Bergot, Lacombe.
W. T. Blair, Kentville, N.S., 185th Battalion.
H. Boates, Charlottetown, Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. J. D. Brydon, Agassiz, B.C., 29th Battalion.
A. Cannon, Lacombe.
L. Campbell, Lacombe.
Wm. Campbell, Lacombe.
E. Chesley, Ottawa.
J. Corner, Summerland, B.C.
E. Craig, Nappan, N.S., 85th Battalion.
J. Craig, Indian Head.
J. Curzon, Ottawa, 8th Brigade, C.F.A.
Capt. R. B. Donaldson, Nappan, N.S., 185th Battalion.
R. I. Donaldson, Nappan, N.S.
W. H. Dyer, Ottawa.

THE CIVILIAN

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THE CIVILIAN, P. O. Box 484, Ottawa.

Ottawa, April 13, 1917



THE NATIONAL DUTY.

I would be a false friend if I did not warn the country that the war is going to be long continued and the struggle even more bitter than in the past. It can only be won by everyone doing his utmost. The three things most vital are money, men and munitions. Money and munitions are being supplied in large quantities. Men we want and must have. The nation will have to make greater sacrifices in the way of giving its manhood to fight its battles.

"I am as confident as any of the eventual result, but do not be led away into the too great optimism of thinking that the end is near.

"I believe we are going to see the critical period of the war in the next few months. We must face it with courage. I confidently predict it will be a successful six months for us, but at the same time I do not think it will be a walkover. —Lord Derby.

No sacrifice is too great, no effort too strong and nothing is to be left undone in this our purpose to bring to our nation, our allies and the whole world that victory which means so much to Christianity and to civilization.

—Sir Robert Borden.

OUR BOYS

Previously reported:

Wounded	229
Dead	168
Prisoners	14

DEAD

W. FOSS.
LIEUT. A. FRIZELLE.
CAPT. H. J. HALL.
LIEUT. F. M. LAWLEDGE.
G. SILCOX.
LIEUT. E. G. BROWN.
OCTAVE LANGLOIS.
LIEUT. COL. E. E. W. MOORE

WOUNDED

GILBERT R. SLACK.
LEON E. M. GLOBENSKY.
HORACE O. SMITH.
F. W. BRANDON.
F. J. FITTER.
H. V. RIDGE.
JOS. LEVISHON.

ANXIOUS AGAIN.

Parliament will re-assemble shortly and anxiety in regard to prospective measures affecting the Civil Service is rising again towards the boiling point. Speculation and rumor are rife,—and profitless. It is believed that the tacit promise of the Minister of Finance will be implemented before prorogation by the bringing down of a bill dealing with the salary problem and, possibly, another measure in regard to other Civil Service matters. What the proposals of the bill or bills will be cannot be forecasted. Rumor says that the draft is ready for Council, but has not been considered.

What the Service wants is hard to define, but the desire may be said, generally, to be for two main concessions, viz.: increased salary for the lower-paid classes and justice for the old Third Division.

Perhaps it is hardly right to call the latter a "concession"—it would

be merely the rendering of just dues, long withheld. The demands of the Service in this regard are definite and nothing but full compliance with them will bring satisfaction.

On the salary question there is less certainty or unity of opinion. The pay of the so-called "lower grades" and of Sub-division "B" of the Third Division is too low at any time, whether the cost of living is on a peace scale or a war scale. The salary schedules need re-adjustment. During the continuance of the war it may not be altogether desirable to undertake modification of the permanent schedules and an increase of pay in the shape of a "war bonus" may meet the situation most satisfactorily.

This introduces the problem of the basis, extent and term of continuation of such a bonus. A percentage basis would be so palpably unfair that no one in or out of parliament is likely to consider it for a moment. A flat bonus on a graduated scale, giving the larger amounts of extra money to the lowest-paid men and decreasing the bonus as the salary increases, is a scheme much favored. Just how far up the salary scale the bonus should reach is another perplexing point. There are those who advocate no bonus to persons receiving regular salaries of \$1,500 or more. Others think that the line should be drawn at \$2,100, and some would put it down at \$1,000.

Should the bonus apply to everyone or only to married men and to women who can show that they have dependents? This is another vexing question. No arrangement can be expected to be proportionately just to every person affected.

A "war bonus" should not terminate the day peace is proclaimed. The cost of living will decline very gradually and the low-paid civil servants will have many difficulties in the months immediately following the termination of the war.

The officers of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa are keeping in

close touch with the situation in government circles. No opportunity to advance the cause of the Service is being missed, and they are hopeful of good results.

The prospect of an early Dominion election is taken by observers to be a good augury for the success of the Service in its present negotiations with the Government.

MEMBERSHIP CLIMBING.

The campaign to strengthen the membership of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa is meeting with marked success. Already about two thousand members have been enrolled for the current year,—an increase of about thirty per cent over the total membership for last year. The enrollment goes steadily on. Because of Patriotic Fund and other canvasses in the Service, some of the departmental representatives have been delayed in their work and have not covered their ground thoroughly yet. Those having work yet to do are urged to get in their "best licks" now before spring-time distractions commence. Not less than seven hundred more members are expected to be secured, which, added to those now enrolled, would make the largest membership in the history of the Association. The Association needs all its numerical strength this year and no effort should be spared by anyone concerned to secure a banner enrollment.

WHOSE NEGLECT?

Steadily and surely the number of "Our Boys" recorded as dead is gaining on the number listed as wounded, indicating that the men of the Outside Service have less interest in the fate of their comrades overseas than they used to have. The editors used to get numerous reports of men from the West wounded at the front. These have fallen off greatly of late, but

there is no reason to suppose that the number of casualties has fallen off to the same extent. A total of 175 civil servants dead implies between 500 and 600 wounded, but not half that number are on *The Civilian's* list. Someone is to blame for this neglect, but it is not the editors.

Just about the meanest thing in sight these days is the slacker who marries in order to have a woman's skirts to hide behind. Very often he is a "sport." Havelock Shelton's lines describe him nicely,—

"The seal of the coward you'll
 carry,
 For the span of your days, to
 the end,—
 It will sear the woman you marry,
 It will cool the hand of your
 friend;
 And the child that a woman shall
 bear you
 Shall learn to its shame, when a
 man,
 In the game that was fought for its
 freedom,
 His father was only a 'fan.'"

Win the war.

That's your business now.

No matter who you are, you have a
 part to play.

A joy-trip to New York at Easter
 is a poor thing to boast of this year.

Those boys who go under the surgeon's knife to be made fit for the army are well-plucked ones, for sure.

That's an awesome bunch of "ologists" who are joining the Civil Service Siege Battery.

Don't waste any scrap of paper. The prisoners of war need the bread it will buy. There's a box near you. Help to keep it overflowing.

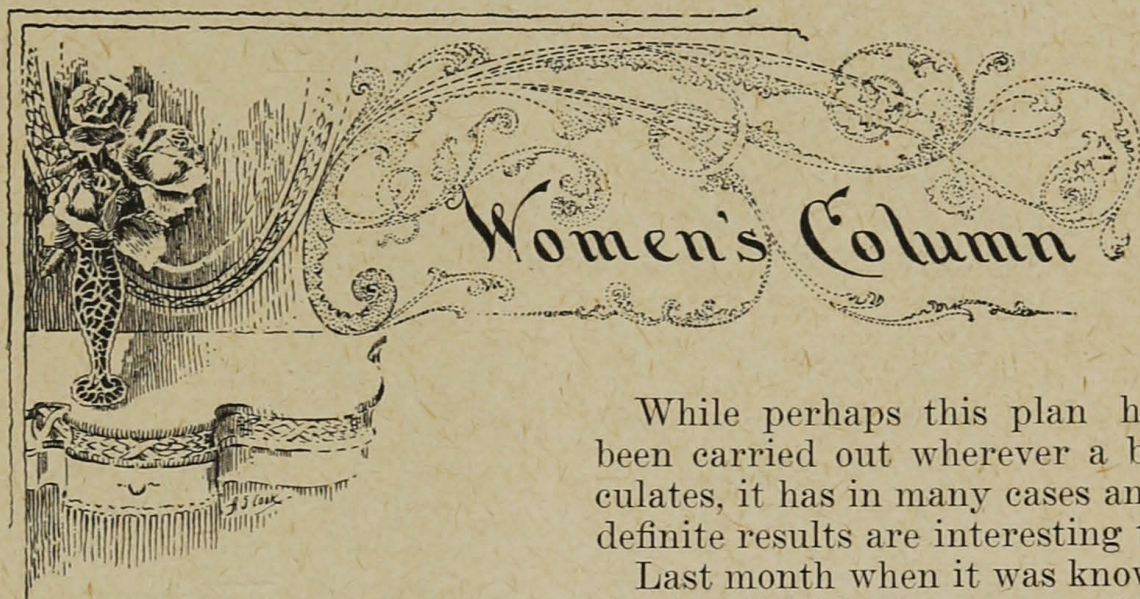
The civil servant who has put his little spare cash into war savings certificates is proud to have a part in a great national economic development. Half a million dollars a week is *some* collection,—that's about the average for ten successive weeks.

Rumor has it that a certain *High Personage's* pronounced aversion for young men not in khaki has put a big crimp in the social aspirations of a number of ornaments of the "smart set." A few more such discriminations would lessen the easy popularity of certain slackers not a little.

Canadians are reputed to have so much money and to be spending so freely this war-time that American promoters have sent an opera company into the Dominion to garner some of the golden harvest.

There have been at least five hundred civil servants wounded. *The Civilian* has the names of only a few more than two hundred. Who will tell us the names of some of the others?

From here and there the war-editor gleans scraps of information about the boys overseas,—their adventures, their casualties, their promotions and honors they win,—but he doesn't get all the news about them. Recently, despatches have given long lists of men decorated for gallantry at the front. Many were civil servants. *The Civilian* knows some of them, but very probably not all. There's a standing invitation to every reader to send in supplementary information of this character. Don't hesitate to accept it.



Every One Welcome.

The women of the Departments of Marine and Labour are in charge of the arrangements for the next meeting of the Women's Branch, which will be on the evening of Tuesday, April 17th, in the lecture hall of the Y.W.C.A.

This will be the last meeting before the annual meeting in May and all the women of the Service are cordially invited to be present. If you have never attended the meetings nor taken any interest in the Women's Branch, this is a good time to commence.

It requires no prophet to foretell that the Women's Branch is a coming force in the community, so come to the next meeting and boost it along.

The meeting is primarily for Red Cross work and that committee will have on hand plenty of materials. While the results of the Red Cross work are very good indeed, the convener is still calling for more help.

COME AND WORK!

The Emergency Fund.

Sometime ago the Executive concluded that if, when the emergency box is passed through the departments on the fifteenth of each month, some idea were given of a definite project to be helped the contributions might be larger.

While perhaps this plan has not been carried out wherever a box circulates, it has in many cases and some definite results are interesting to note.

Last month when it was known that one hundred dollars was to be voted to send comforts to our men in the British Navy, one man gave two dollars, another five,—neither had given anything before. Another had read in *The Civilian* of the doings of the Women's Branch and was so impressed by the effectiveness of the work carried on that he sent five dollars to the Emergency Fund.

All of which goes to show that it is not only necessary to do the work, but to advertise it as well.

It does seem a pity that it should be so, but that it is so appears to be established beyond a doubt. "It pays to advertise" seems to have taken first place among the business axioms of most going concerns, and evidently the Women's Branch cannot do better than follow their lead.

From time to time in *The Civilian* has appeared a statement of the disbursements from the Emergency Fund, but it is worth while to supplement these statements by more personal appeals. While only the odd cents from the salary cheques have been solicited, in many cases substantial sums are given regularly by persons who feel that they are getting an excellent outlet for their generosity.

Don't miss the contribution box! If it misses you at any time, ask *why*.

Concerning the Fruit Crop.

Much interest prevails throughout

the Service and elsewhere regarding the movement to place women on the fruit farms, especially in the Niagara and Hamilton districts.

University women were the first to respond to the call for help. Miss Harney, of the Trades and Labour Department, Queen's Park, Toronto, has just completed arrangements for the placing of 400 women students of Toronto University on fruit farms this summer to assist in getting in the crop.

Some of the girls are to be quartered in the late Senator Gibson's house in Beamsville, some in a house in Winona, and others in the now closed Village Inn on the main street of Grimsby. Some of the domestic science girls are to take charge of the housekeeping arrangements, and it is expected that board will amount to about \$4 a week. It is not expected that anyone will make a fortune out of it, but the girls do hope to clear expenses.

Some of the students have volunteered for the whole five months; others for the strawberry season, and then again when the peaches are ripe.

An English girl who has been in charge of a group of Cambridge students doing land service work in England told of her experience picking strawberries.

"The first day, as you work your way down that endless line of vines, your back gives out; the second, your knees do the same; the third, you lie down to pick, and the fourth, you wish you were dead! Did any of them give up? Well, rather not! One would-be quitter came to me after a week of work to say she thought she would have to go home. I looked at her and said, 'What have you ever done to justify your existence?' She looked a bit taken back. 'Why, I don't know that I've ever done anything,' she replied. 'Well, now's your chance,' I snapped, and that did the deed. She took the dare and made good."

The women of the Civil Service

having only three weeks' holidays would in all probability find strawberry picking too strenuous, but the later fruits are much easier to harvest and many women could work at fruit picking, and after three weeks in the open air and sunshine return to their offices greatly benefited in health.

The matter is well worth considering seriously. The Department of Agriculture is considering it so and before long the Women's Branch may be able to get one of the officials in charge of the arrangements to address the women of the Service on the subject.

The Wearisome Subject of Clothes?

Do you remember in "The Amateur Gentleman" when the hero got out into the world and made the discovery that clothes were for ornamenting the body, not merely for covering it; that people dressed for show, not from necessity; that some men had several coats and numerous waistcoats and cravats, when only one of each garment could be worn at once?

In those days a gentleman not only had a large wardrobe but had to maintain a retinue of servants to look after the same. Very much the same thing applied to the women of the day.

To-day we are supposed to believe that conditions are quite changed, but are they so very different after all? Haven't we just given things and customs different names? Didn't a man have more freedom in the hands of his valet a hundred years ago than he has to-day under his tailor? Then at least he set the style himself, while to-day it is set for him.

What freedom has any one of us got in the matter of dress? The trade controls us all. The poor tailor has little volition, too, for like all the other middlemen or retailers, he helps form part of a big ring. One would like to draw a large circle of all the producers of materials, put the

fashion master inside, whipping the ultimate dresser around from one link in the ring to another, till he is finally dressed—not merely clothed, probably most uncomfortably — certainly most grotesquely — with his will broken and all his money gone.

The case is not over-stated. Don't you remember when the knob-toed boots came into style? One couldn't buy anything else in the stores. Then suddenly the mysterious person called Fashion back of the manufacturers decreed that flat-pointed toes be worn, and although one had perfectly good knob-toes she hadn't the courage to wear them and make herself ridiculous. This *Fashion* person is really very clever, for the minute a thing is out of fashion it does look ridiculous. Just think of the tight skirts! It is hard to convince some of us that we ever wore them. Yet to-day the clever minx is leading us into fresh indiscretions that we will be ashamed of next year.

And how she does make us pay for them!

The men are not able to escape her more readily than the women—in spite of their boasting to the contrary. In fact they are greater slaves to her edicts as the very uniformity of their dress shows. Do you know of anything more uncomfortable or embarrassed than the man who finds himself in a dress suit when all the others present are in business clothes, or vice versa? I don't. Such a contretemps will reduce the brainiest man to a shape of abject misery. Just think of it!

Each decade produces a few people who have the courage of the first umbrella man. But nobody wants to be one of them, for, poor thing, he had a hard time of it. Still we are beginning to reap the benefit of the free-thinking of just such people as is indicated by the middy blouse, the short skirt and the sweater coat.

Perhaps fifty years from now when our descendants look at a fashion plate of to-day and think how perfect-

ly ridiculous and grotesque we looked, they may be enjoying clothes cut for comfort, suitability and beauty.

Fifty years did I say? That is not nearly long enough at the rate we are going,—make it a hundred! Still, once we didn't believe in aeroplanes and some of us remember when we didn't believe in the telephone. Maybe an Edison of Dress will arise, if we will only have faith.

One thing that is going to affect women's dress, especially in the next few years, is their occupations. As the war has helped bring about freedom for Russia, freedom for the Jews and freedom for the Poles, so it is having a definite effect on women's dress. Women who are taking up the work that for many decades has been called men's work are dressing suitably for it as all the magazine sections of the newspapers show. Then it would seem that once having freedom of thought in the choice of dress for a particular occupation, women will exercise that same freedom in the choice of their other clothes.

Just the same, freedom of thought doesn't help very much this Spring because as Dame Fashion has decreed that we wear apple green, cerise and mustard shade quite regardless of one's own coloring it is almost impossible to get some of the dear old-fashioned colors we all love. How I should like to get at the color man!

There is another person we can all have a grudge against and that is the price-booster. One wonders just how the women of the Civil Service are going to manage the clothes problem this year. Being clever with one's fingers doesn't solve the problem for the prices of all materials are beyond all reason.

Why not fool Dame Fashion and the price-booster and do without as much as possible?

A Last Word.

Get in the game! Send in your name as a gardener.

SIGNS OF SPRING IN THE COUNTRY.

(By *Jules Blais.*)

De Spring she's come, hurrah! hurrah!
Fer sure nax week you see big t'aw.
Alphonse Baudreau she'se watch de moon,
An' she's go fer change him purty soon.
Alphonse she's keep hit d'halmanac,
Fer know de wedder an' tam per tap
Han' mak seerup up on de sap.
Dat's plenty fun dose tam o' year;
De farmer girl he's have no fear
Fer come at night an' heat leteer
Run hon de bush so wil' lak deer.
Alphonse Beaudreau she's not stop dat,
Fer run some, too (she's mak believe) he's look fer sap.
Hime never see so big fool chap.
Pardaw fer me not till about
De sign of Spring time start him hout.
Some wan she's come fer call me back
An' say: "B—tam, come hon de track!"
Dat's himpolite, hime feel him sore,
But honly say: "Halright, hime try some more."
Las' Sunday morn hime see de crow
Pass hon de bush high up enhaut,
An' she's try fer laugh hat me (en bas) below.
Purty soon hon de big pine tree she's light
Where las' year she's mak leetle wans an' plenty fight.
When de leetle fellers come ready fer flew
De boys he come home wit' her twenty-two.
De hol' wans finish up honely four
An' de boys mak pass three an' look fer more.
So hime glad fer him fer she's laugh at me
When hime tink of de boys wit' her leetle fuzee.
De rooster she come plenty red on her face
An' ask it d hen fer run it de race.
De leetle red rooster she not glad fer dat
And pick it de grawn for mak him scrap.
De big feller pick it da grawn some too,
Fer she not very fraid what de leetle wan do.
De leetle feller put her feet hon his face
An' de hens come glad for see de big wan disgrace.
De bull rus' her feet plenty hard on de grawn,
An' her tail go enhaut when he fammer come arawn.
De farmer afraid when de bull try fer sing
An' hurry him up fer pass her nose on de ring.
De sun she's come hot fer mak de snow pass,
An' de cow try fer play when he tink on de grass.
De dog ax de pussy fer run her de race,
But de pussy come mad an' spit on her face.
De dog she back up an' speak plenty loud,
An' de bull pick it up purty near hon de cloud.

Hime look on de fiel' an' see it de robin,
 When she's try for speak his tail go bobbin'.
 De song sparrow she swell out his troat
 An' force him it out some purty note.
 So hit Baudreau, de halmanac an' de moon,
 Hurry hup wit' de Spring she's come purty soon.

AN APOLOGY.

The Civilian regrets that it has been unable to fill all orders for the new special issue,—“Two Years of War,”—as soon as received. Owing to freight congestion on the railways, delivery of the books from the printing house has been greatly restricted.

It is expected that from this time no further delays will occur and books will be delivered promptly on order.

Observe the little dollar bill
 How small he is to spend,
 How big and hard and harder still
 To borrow from your friend.

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W. O. MERCER RETIRES.

The general post-office, Ottawa, was on Saturday the 7th inst., the scene of a presentation and informal farewell to Mr. W. O. Mercer, who takes superannuation after forty-five years of more than usual faithful public service.

Mr. Mercer who has risen through all successive stages from lower grade to position of assistant postmaster was a most efficient and painstaking official. The esteem in which he was held by his confreres in the post office was shewn by the presentation of a very fine rod and fishing tackle outfit. Mr. J. A. Gouin postmaster, made the presentation on behalf of the staff, which was feelingly replied to by the retiring assistant.

W. H. Pennock succeeds Mr. Mercer and is himself succeeded by Mr. J. C. Bell, each of whom has a well earned record for general efficiency.

WAR POEMS.

War-time poems by civil servants are a feature of the new special number of *The Civilian*,—"Two Years of War."

Dr. Wilfred Campbell's "Blood Drops of Heroes," which has been published in the regular *Civilian*, is a notable selection.

"To a Canadian Lad Killed in the War" is reprinted from "Lundy's Lane and Other Poems," the new volume by Duncan Campbell Scott, by special permission of the publishers.

J. Sydney Roe's "Open Door" is a dainty bit of verse on a present-day theme.

A. S. Bourinot's tribute, "To the Memory of Rupert Brooke," is a selection from "Laurentian Lyrics."

"Kismet," by T. A. Browne, was written in memory of Kitchener.

Jack Cadden's "Letter in the

Trenches" should inspire the writing of many a letter to the boys at the front.

"The Poet Low Rate" is represented by his well known "Swan Song."

James Lawler's "The Way of Victory" is notably strong Imperial verse.

Duncan W. Johnson touches the subject of the returned soldier with a sympathetic pen in his "Returning Heroes."

The collection of poems of the day is one of the features that make "Two Years of War" valuable as a contemporary record of the times.

"TWO YEARS OF WAR"

The only record of the participation of Canadian civil servants in the Great War.

What Our Boys have done since the Princess Pats took the Maple Leaf to Flanders.

The deeds that won the D.S.O., the Military Cross, the D.C.M. and other decorations at the front.

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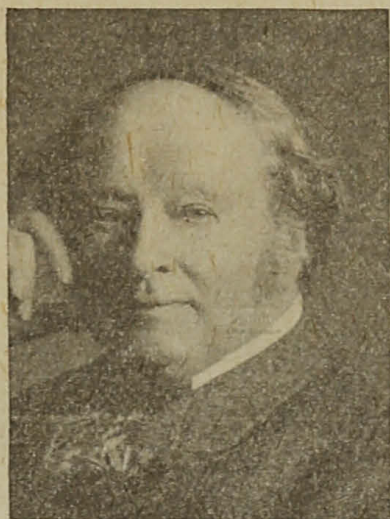
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The Civilian, Box 484, Ottawa.

NINETY-ONE YEARS YOUNG.

On April 3rd, Adam Brown, postmaster of Hamilton, Canada's oldest civil servant, celebrated his ninety-first birthday by being at his desk, as



ADAM BROWN.

usual, at 9 a.m. Mr. Brown has had a notable career in politics and public works, has been a member of parliament and a promoter and official of railways and other public service enterprises. He has also been prominent in philanthropic works and is one of the few survivors of the men who did big things during the critical days in Canada's history, before and after Confederation. Long may he be spared to ornament the Dominion Civil Service!

PATRIOTIC "MARINES."

A statement of the patriotic givings of the Marine Department staff in British Columbia has been forwarded to the Department in Ottawa by G. E. L. Robertson, agent at Victoria. The Marine men on the Pacific coast may be proud of their record. Here it is:

Previously reported (Sept.

1914, to 31st Dec., 1915)	\$ 5,572 61
Reported 6th April, 1916	1,058 50
Reported 17th July, 1916	1,913 43
Reported 17th Oct., 1916	1,881 55
Reported 15th Jan., 1917	1,593 77

Grand total from Septem-

ber, 1914, to 31st Dec., 1916, collected by B. C. Agency, Marine Department, from officers and staff, lightkeepers, steamers and some outside sources \$12,019 86

Collected for year ending
31st Dec., 1916:

From staff, etc., B. C. Agency ...	\$ 3,805 50
From Outside sources ...	2,641 75
	<hr/> \$6,447 25

We certify to having examined and audited the records of collections, per Mr. A. J. Dallain, accountant, on behalf of the Patriotic Fund, and found everything in order, vouchers being produced for all payments, showing total receipts as above to 31st December, 1916.

(Sgd.) R. ERSKINE.

(Sgd.) G. E. HARTNELL.

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UNION Stock Yards of Toronto Limited, Capital one million five hundred thousand dollars. "Canada's greatest live stock market" covers over two hundred acres. Railroad sidings for all lines. Horse Department conducts Auction Sales every day. All stalls on ground floor. Four to ten carloads of Horses received and sold each week. Consignments solicited. Those requiring sound young draft mares and geldings, blocky general purpose farm horses and delivery horses will find a large stock to choose from. Special sales arranged, correspondence solicited.

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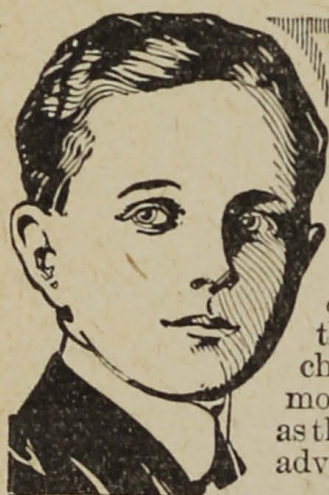
CIVIL SERVANTS ON THE JOB.

There is much food for reflection in a brief paragraph regarding a meeting at Norway House, which is a trading post on Playgreen Lake north of Lake Winnipeg. It shows that the civil servants there do not feel their duty ended with the performing of their own particular work, but consider it a privilege to assist the nation at war as far as possible. The amount which the forest rangers and the very few other white inhabitants and the Indians of the district were able to raise for patriotic purposes at this one meeting will open

the eyes of many people whose earning capacities are much greater than those of the residents of the Norway House district.

This is the simple story:

About the middle of February a patriotic concert was given at Norway House in aid of patriotic funds. The rangers of the Dominion Forestry Branch spent considerable time in planning this concert, as they believed it to be in line with their work.



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The chairman was Mr. James T. Blackford, Chief Fire Ranger for Northern Manitoba, who gave an address on "The Union Jack and What It Stands For." The proceeds, with donations, amounted to ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY DOLLARS.

Well done, Norway House! Well done, Fire Rangers of the Department of the Interior!

WAR PERSONALS.

Lieut. Harry J. Daubney, M.C., wounded, is now convalescent and a patient in hospital at Putney, Eng.

Frank Hickman, a Vancouver letter carrier, who enlisted with the Naval Reserve at the outbreak of the war and has held the rank of sub-lieutenant, is seeking more direct service against the Huns and has transferred to the 68th Battery, C.F.A.

Another Lieutenant-Colonel commanding a battalion in the Canadian Expeditionary Force is A. Earchman, who leads the 228th. Lieut.-Col. Earchman was captain of the Oshawa company of the 34th Ontario Regiment when the war broke out. He went to the front with the Second Division as major of the 21st Battalion and was sent home to take charge of the new unit.

Lieut.-Col. Hector B. Verrett was invested with the D.S.O. by the King at Buckingham Palace on April 5th.

With the 231st Highlanders battalion that passed through Ottawa last week was Lieut. Harry Phelan, son of J. T. Phelan, superintendent of Government telegraphs in British Columbia. Lieut. Phelan was formerly on the telegraph staff at Prince Rupert, but resigned before the war broke out. He went to the front with the Second Division as a private in the 19th Battalion and after fighting for fourteen months on the Ypres and Somme fronts and receiving two wounds and his sergeant's stripes, came home on furlough. At the organization of the

231st he got his commission and now goes back for another round with "Fritz."

NEW GRAIN CHIEF.

Leslie H. Boyd, K.C., of Montreal, has been appointed Chief Commissioner of the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada, Department of Trade and Commerce, in succession to Dr. Robert Magill, who resigned to become secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The position carries a salary of \$6,500 per year.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed under this heading.

To Editor,
The Civilian,
Ottawa.

Correction in reference to Mr. S. Groves' version of O! Canada, p. 611 of *The Civilian*, 30th March, 1917:

The music of O! Canada was composed by *Calixa Lavallée*, not H. Lavellee.

READER.

FRENCH GRATITUDE.

Vimoutiers, le 19 octobre 1916,
Hôpital Auxiliaire 33.

Monsieur,—L'hôpital auxiliaire No 33 reçoit aujourd'hui, par l'intermédiaire de la Croix Rouge Canadienne, le généreux envoi que vous avez bien voulu destiner à nos chers blessés. En leur nom et au nom du personnel de l'hôpital, permettez-moi, Monsieur, de vous exprimer notre reconnaissance pour cette marque de sympathie, et veuillez bien croire à nos sentiments les plus fraternels.

M. DENTER.

*Président du Comité de la Croix
Rouge, Vimoutiers, Orne.*

Commissioner Shortt's Evidence

Herewith is commenced the record of evidence given by Dr. Adam Shortt, Civil Service Commissioner, before the Parliamentary Committee on Returned Soldiers. The committee consists of Sir Herbert Ames, chairman, and Messrs. McCurdy, Middleboro, Pardee, Ross (of Middlesex), Sutherland and Hon. Chas. Murphy. The evidence of Dr. Shortt was taken on March 2nd. It covers not only such special matters as the regulations regarding the employment of persons in the Civil Service during the war, the status of civil servants who have gone to the front, and the employment of returned soldiers, but also many points of general interest to the Service at all times. The evidence is given almost *verbatim*, as it appears in the official report, the only deletions being in a few instances of repetition. It is very important as a matter of present-day interest and as a matter of record and *The Civilian* believes it is of sufficient importance to justify devoting many pages to it.

DR. ADAM SHORTT, Civil Service Commissioner, called, sworn and examined.

By the Chairman:

Q. You are Chairman of the Civil Service Commission?—A. No, sir, that is a popular mistake, there are only two Commissioners, and there is no Chairman as yet, although provision has been made for a Chairman.

Q. Then your title is?—A. Simply: Civil Service Commissioner.

Q. The policy of the Government, if we can judge from the declaration of some of the Ministers, has been to give preference in the Civil Service to returned soldiers?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you a copy of the Order in Council to that effect?—A. Yes, there are several Orders in Council here, starting with the Order of the 27th November, 1915 (P.C. 2758):

“The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, advise that in making appointments to the Government Civil Service, preference be given to the returned members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, especially those who through disability occasioned by active military service are unable to fill their previous occupations; such appointments to be subject to the provisions of the Civil Service Act, and to be made with due regard to the capacity of any applicant to discharge the duties of the position to which it is proposed to appoint him.”

By Hon. Mr. Murphy:

Q. What is the next Order?—A. The next Order is that of the 12th October, 1916, making absolute restrictions on the appointment of persons of military age who are able to pass the medical test.

By the Chairman:

Q. As I understand it, at the present time no person can be appointed to the Civil Service who is fit and who is of military

age?—A. Who is of military age and who has not presented himself for enlistment.

Q. Who cannot show his certificate that he has presented himself?—A. That is, he may or may be unfit, but who has not yet presented himself. If he has presented himself and has been declared unfit, we ask for a certificate from the regular authority, and if he cannot produce that, we ignore him. It comes down to this, that the only persons eligible to enter the Service in the regular way at the present time are those below the military age, and that age has been reduced by this Order in Council from 18, which was formerly the minimum, to 16, and those over the military age. Formerly they could not be admitted above the age of 35, now they can be taken in to an indefinite age, which is dependent upon the judgment of those who issue these certificates, or who suggest them for employment.

Q. That discretion is permitted by this Order in Council?—A. Yes.

Q. To whom is that discretion given?—A. Jointly, to the Commissioners and the Departmental Heads, each within their respective jurisdictions.

By Mr. Pardee:

Q. Under that Regulation, can a man be taken into the Civil Service at any age?—A. No, it leaves it to the discretion—

Q. But if the discretion is alright, he can be taken in at 70?—A. Yes, but usually, unless there are special circumstances, not over sixty.

By Brigadier-General Mason:

Q. What is meant by the term “Civil Service”?—A. The regular Civil Service is composed of the organized Service under the Civil Service Act, which alone is called the “Civil Service,” but outside of that there is a large staff of public employees in all kinds of positions.

Q. Such as the Customs and Post Office?—A. There are the Inside and the Outside Services; the Inside Service comes under

the provisions of the Act of 1908, and its amendments, the Outside Service is under the old Act.

Q. Then this Order in Council does not apply to the Outside Service?—A. Yes, to all the regular organized Service. It is a question how far it applies to the miscellaneous Service, that is people employed as snowshovellers, and those in the Militia Department paid out of the War vote; none of these are in the Civil Service, and it is a question as to whether that regulation is compulsory with regard to them.

By the Chairman:

Q. How about those people that are on for short periods? I understand that persons can be employed for six months without a Civil Service Commission certificate. When that period is up, what happens?—A. This limit has been abolished until the end of the war. That is also a feature of this Order in Council, that any one taken on temporarily can be continued until the end of the war.

By Hon. Mr. Murphy:

Q. In any department?—A. In any department, inside or outside.

Q. Is there any other feature of that Order in Council you want to refer to, creating any further change?—A. No, except this question of badges that "during the continuance of the present war, no male person of military age shall be appointed to the Civil Service, whether in the inside, or on the outside, service, unless a badge has been issued to him under the provisions of the Order in Council of the 16th August, 1916." That is another Order in Council.

Q. Have you any other Order in Council?—A. Yes. These Orders in Council require that those appointed in the inside service should conform to the qualifications required for the candidate entering the inside service.

Q. You are speaking of the two orders already referred to?—A. Yes. But it was found that sometimes we could not issue certificates to returned soldiers for various reasons, partly because of questions arising out of that elementary test that they were given, and partly by reason of habits, character, etc. We had an arrangement from the start that the preference would be given to the returned soldiers, or to those who could not serve overseas, on condition that they had the minimum qualification; they were not treated in a competitive way, and in our lists at the present time what we do is we go through those lists and take out, first, all the returned soldiers who have qualified and who are suitable; next, take out those who have military badges. Next, take out the women, and then, finally, any other men who come under those restrictions.

By Hon. Mr. Murphy:

Q. These are regulations made by the

Civil Service Commissioners themselves?—A. Yes.

Q. Apart from the practice?—A. Yes.

Q. Apart from Orders in Council?—A. Yes. We were following that line, and then we came to have the special authority for it in these Orders in Council. Now, in order to get at the men who could be properly qualified, we made arrangements for examinations. I visited all those institutions that were then in operation for training under the Military Hospitals Commission, and made arrangements for the examining of those people at those centres all up and down Canada. We held the first examination in September, 1916. We got nine people out of some twelve or fourteen at Calgary. I have a list here of the examinations held in the end of December, where we got forty at different centres in Canada. We have another examination coming on the 6th of this month.

By the Chairman:

Q. These are all returned soldiers?—A. Yes. We hold these at different centres, and the list, of course, is extending. We will probably have, perhaps, fifty, sixty, or seventy; we are not sure how many will pass, but a large number. We utilize these lists in two ways. Our Commission has no control over the appointments in the outside service, and, therefore, all we can do as regards the outside service is to send these lists, with the names of the persons and the places at which they have taken their examination. We get at each centre, from the Hospital Commission, the disability under which each one of these patients is labouring; so that, when the department is selecting a person they will know whether he has an arm off, or which arm it is, or whether he is suffering from shell shock, or what he is suffering from, and what he might be addicted to. We send those lists to all the deputy ministers for their information, and from these they should, in accordance with the Orders in Council, select those qualified persons up and down the country. As regards the appointments here in Ottawa, we select them off those lists. It was because some of those were rejected that this Order in Council was passed, which enabled those men—

By Mr. Ross:

Q. Rejected by whom?—A. By the tests we applied in the Civil Service.

By the Chairman:

Q. They fell down in their examination?—A. Yes, or could not furnish a clean record as to their habits, inclined to drink, and one thing and another. This was passed—

By Hon. Mr. Murphy:

Q. What date is that?—A. This is the first day of January, 1917, and reads as follows:

"His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the pro-

visions of sections 6 of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to order that section 22 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, as amended by chapter 8 of the Statutes of 1910, relating to the appointment to the position of messengers, porters, sorters and packers, and to certain other positions, shall be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:

(3). Any person who has been on active service overseas in the Military or Naval forces of His Majesty during the present war may be appointed either temporarily or permanently to any of the said positions upon his satisfying the Deputy head of the Department in which he is to be appointed that he can read and write and also that he has the usual qualifications required with respect to character and health."

That removes the restrictions.

By Mr. Middlebro:

Q. Does that apply to a letter-carrier?—

A. No, he is not in the Civil Service.

By Brigadier-General Mason:

Q. What is the result of the change?—

A. A man who is rejected, or who would have been rejected by our test under our examination, may still be appointed.

By the Chairman:

Q. To a restricted number of positions?—

A. Yes.

By Hon. Mr. Murphy:

Q. And may be appointed permanently?—

A. Yes.

Q. In other words, these appointments may be made outside the Civil Service Commissioners altogether?—A. Yes.

Q. By the deputy head?—A. Well, by the head who orders the deputy head to take action.

By Mr. Middlebro:

Q. It does not include a person who has been discharged as medically unfit?—A. No.

Q. He is not eligible?—A. No. The effect of the Order in Council is this: that anyone who has sufficient influence to get the appointment will get it, and exclude the appointment of those who have gone up through the Military Hospitals Commission and taken their tests and are ready to be appointed.

By Hon. Mr. Murphy:

Q. At the hands of the Civil Service Commission?—A. Yes.

Q. Who have passed an examination?—

A. Yes.

By the Chairman:

Q. But there is a limited number of employments for which those semi-unfit men are eligible?—A. That makes the condition all the more serious for those who have taken the regular course and have qualified.

Q. Those that have qualified have open to them a good many more positions?—A.

If they have taken the qualifying examination, or the second division examination, or that for any other division, but this is the lower grade, and that lower grade applied in the outside service to railway mail clerks and postal clerks, and therefore to a large number of positions in the outside service.

By Mr. Ross:

Q. Many thousand?—A. No. The postal service is divided into two classes, organized and unorganized. This applies only to the organized service.

By the Chairman:

Q. He must be a returned soldier from overseas?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Middlebro:

Q. Would that apply to rural mail carriers?—A. I presume not.

By the Chairman:

Q. What is being done by the Military Hospital Commission, under your co-operation, is to fit every man for the service who is at present unfit?—A. The principle is this: As you have already indicated, there is a very limited number, and always must be a very limited number, of Government positions open to returned soldiers. We, of course, expect there will be many more returned soldiers fully qualified for those positions than can obtain them, and therefore we expect the returned soldiers will be their own competitors when they return in sufficient numbers.

Q. It would look as though all future appointments practically would be taken by returned soldiers?—Yes, up to very high grades.

(To be continued.)

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S THANKS.

A Lady-in-Waiting to H.M. The Queen of the Belgians writes to Major Blaylock as follows:

"By command of the Queen, I wish to thank you for the consignment of goods sent to the Elizabeth Hospital at Poperinghe, in the name of the Canadian Red Cross.

"Her Majesty has been greatly touched by this generous gift, and she wishes me to convey her thanks to you personally as well as to the members of the Canadian Red Cross Society."

Personals.

Appointments.

Customs Dept.—Wm. H. Latham, prev. officer, Sault Ste. Marie; Richard N. Errington, prev. officer, London; Leonard A. McKinley, prev. officer, London.

Inland Revenue Dept.—Joseph M. Danis, Div. 1B; Jos. A. Cantin, inspector gas and elec., Quebec; Alonzo Corbeil, prev. officer; Jos. Richard, prev. officer, St. Hyacinthe; Pierre Thivierge, prev. officer, Three Rivers.

Interior Dept.—Ethel M. Potvin, Div. 3B at \$600.

Post Office Dept.—Jas. E. E. Leonard, postmaster, Montreal; Jeanne Pepin, 3rd class; Wm. E. Harrison, 3rd class, Toronto; Miss N. M. Burke, Saskatoon; Mrs. B. A. Pare, Calgary; Miss H. M. Burke, Moose Jaw; Miss E. M. Rutherford, Winnipeg; S. T. Harris, Regina; G. Chapman, Regina; F. Mann, Regina; Miss Eva Derouin, Ottawa; William Edward Lawrence, Hamilton; Andrew Wallace, London; Miss Lena Miller, Victoria; Albert Henry Digby, Vancouver; Henry Dyson Schofield, Regina; Miss Veronica Irene Whitelaw, M. O. Exchange; Arthur Walton Draper, Toronto; Miss Rose Ann Spooner, Ottawa; Owen Finn, Toronto; E. Mesley, Peterboro; Miss Mathilde Beaudet, Montreal; Miss E. E. Lane, M. O. Exchange; Mrs. Eugenie Daoust, M. O. Exchange; Edward Percival Harris, Toronto; Miss Katie Farrell, M. O. Exchange; Miss L. F. Weldon, Halifax; Wilfrid W. Croteau, Sherbrooke.

Public Works Dept.—Ovila Legault, messenger.

Trade and Commerce—Catherine M. C. McRae, Div. 3B.

Promotions.

Civil Service Commission—W. J. Paynter to Div. 3A.

Finance—C. N. Yetts to Div. 3A.

Inland Revenue—L. G. Roy to Div. 1B; Arthur Lemay to Div. 1B; L. P. Teevens to Div. 2A.

Militia and Defence—Louise M. Usher and Sarah E. Eligh to Div. 3A.

Post Office Dept.—W. J. May, London, 1B to 1A; G. D. Murray, Toronto, 2B to 2A; M. E. O'Leary, Toronto, 2B to 2A; A. Jobin, Quebec, 2B to 2A; G. B. Stapleton, F. A. Curtis, C. E. Gompf, E. A. Morgan, A. H. Reed and L. J. Enright, Hamilton, 2B to 2A; Harry Mahoney, A. W. J. Gignac, R. H. Waddington and I. Langlois, Windsor, 2B to 2A; Frank Cook, Edmonton, 3A to 2B; W. H. Mogk, Guelph, 3A to 2B; Harry Vechsler, Montreal, 3A to 2B; John McInnis Shaw, Brandon, 3B to 3A; Joseph Spiteri, Winnipeg, 3B to 3A; G. M. MacKeen and H. H. Speechly, Calgary, 3B to 3A; Miss Georgina E. Mackie, Edmonton, 3B to 3A;

Robert Henderson, Winnipeg, 3B to 3A; Thomas Harry Watt, Calgary, 3B to 3A; Fred. Joseph Elkins, Vancouver, 3B to 3A; Raoul Germain, Montreal, 3B to 3A; W. H. Philps and Roy Leeming, Hamilton, 3B to 3A; R. W. Miller, E. Harper and G. E. Goodall, Edmonton, 3B to 3A; Miss Alice Pope, New Westminster, 3B to 3A; T. W. Davison, R. M. Somerville, I. Scott and H. W. Caswill, Winnipeg, 3B to 3A; C. C. Pascoe, Calgary, 3B to 3A; M. Hogg, Calgary, 3B to 3A; W. C. McDonald, Moose Jaw, 3B to 3A; Miss Isabel Creighton, Halifax, 3B to 3A; Alfred Williams, Ottawa, 3A to 2B; C. M. Francis and A. Gareau, Montreal, 3A to 2B; Y. Pouget, Montreal, 2B to 2A; Paul Leclerc, Quebec, 3B to 3A; George B. Scott, Kingston, 2B to 2A; Edgar Rupert Ridler and Leonard Ritchie Hubbard, Toronto, 3B to 3A; Lucien Gagnon and J. G. Mooney, Quebec, 3B to 3A; Roy T. Sloan, Brantford, 3A to 2B; B. A. Hechler, Halifax, 3B to 3A; Fred. C. Wilson, London, 3A to 2B; Miss M. A. E. Y. Grondin, Quebec, 2B to 2A; J. A. Marcoux and A. S. Royal, Montreal, 2B to 2A; Seraphin Choquette, Ottawa, 2A to 1B.

Transfers.

Francis Gallagher from 1B, Inland Revenue, to 1B, Secretary of State; E. A. Kinsman from 1B, Inland Revenue, to Outside Service, Inland Revenue; Margaret Hickey, Div. 3B, Marine and Fisheries, to Interior Dept.

Resignations.

Auditor General's Office—Miss E. M. Snow, Div. 3A.

Agriculture Dept.—Mary C. Carter, Div. 3B.

Customs Dept.—Herbert E. Hodgins, prev. officer, Calgary; J. Ferguson Taylor, prev. officer, Toronto; Saml. P. Shaw, Board of Customs.

Inland Revenue—Arthur C. Morrison, insp. gas and elec.; M. J. Dalton, deputy collector, Goderich.

Post Office Dept.—Margt. K. Mulligan, Div. 3B; J. A. Nadeau, sorter; Mme. M. M. Lusignan, sorter; N. R. Colter, P. O. inspector, New Brunswick; Alfred Taillefer, Montreal; Henry Ladouceur, Montreal; Helene Letourneau, 3rd class clerk, Quebec; Wm. R. MacKay, sorter; Raymond Neale, Saskatoon; Morton H. Gardiner, Toronto; Miss Therese Pepin, Montreal; Dominique G. Monette, Montreal; Charles Thomas, Toronto; James H. Aldcroft, Toronto; James Graham, Winnipeg; Henri Ste. Marie and Raoul Aime Massue, Montreal; Samuel Black, Toronto; Henry E. Carson, Moose Jaw; Urgel Lefebvre, Montreal; Clarence E. Scantlebury, Calgary; T. W. Sheane, Calgary; Mme. M. M. Lusignan, Inside Service; John Stephen, Winnipeg; James Kennedy, Edmonton; Wm. Reid Mackay, Inside Service; Clifford Webb, Regina.

Superannuations.

Thos. Clappison, inspector of customs, Dundas; John R. Power, prev. officer, customs, Halifax; Robt. S. White, coll. customs, Montreal; Samuel E. St. O. Chapleau, clerk of the Senate; F. N. Perkins, letter carrier, St. John; John L. Renton, R. M. clerk, Winnipeg; Adolphe Rouillard, R. M. clerk, Quebec.

General.

Jules Fournier, former journalist and alderman of Montreal, has been appointed translator in the Senate in succession to the late William Chapman.

Obituary.

Joseph I. Danis, who died recently, was a railway mail clerk of the Toronto-North Bay route. He was a native of Cumberland, was twenty-nine years of age and leaves a widow, his parents and several brothers and sisters.

William Francis Slaney, an employee of the Department of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, died on March 29th, aged more than seventy years. He was born in Ireland and spent his young manhood in the Royal Navy as a marine. In Ottawa he was well known as a sportsman, being an expert trap-shot.

Ben. D. Garrett, a native of Ottawa, but well known for many years in Vancouver, where he was in the postal service, died on April 4th in the latter city.

Violet Evelyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Brown, and formerly on the staff of the Land Patents Branch, Dept. of the Interior, died April 3rd, aged twenty-two years.

Sarah Alice Chesley, widow of the late Ernest A. Black, and formerly of the Department of Finance, died on April 3rd. She leaves three sons and a daughter.

Joseph Edward McGuire, formerly attached to the staff of the House of Commons for many years, died on April 3rd, aged sixty-two years.

Percy Morris McLean, a railway mail clerk of the North Bay District, died while riding in an Ottawa street car on March 5th. Heart failure was the cause of his sudden demise. He was twenty-nine years of age and leaves a widow and two children.

Death has laid a heavy hand on the family of Minnes, accountant of the penitentiary at Kingston. A few months ago his son, a lieutenant in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, was killed at the front. Last week another son, a boy of fifteen, went out sailing on Lake Ontario with two young companions and all three were lost. A third son is at the front.

THIS CANADA OF OURS.

In 1874 the poem, "This Canada of Ours," won the prize as Canada's best national song. It was written by Sir James Edgar, a Canadian statesman, who was the first speaker of the House of Commons during the Laurier administration. He was born at Hatley, Quebec, in 1841, and died in Toronto in 1899.

Let other tongues in older lands
Loud vaunt their claims to glory,
And chant in triumphs of the past,
Content to live in story;
Tho' boasting no baronial halls,
Nor ivy-crested towers,
What part can match thy glorious
youth,
Fair Canada of ours?

We love those far-off ocean isles
Where Britain's monarch reigns;
We'll ne'er forget the good old blood
That courses through our veins;
Proud Scotia's fame, old Erin's
name,
And haughty Albion's powers,
Reflect their matchless lustre on
This Canada of ours.

May our Dominion flourish then,
A goodly land and free,
Where Celt and Saxon, hand in hand,
Hold sway from sea to sea.
Strong arms shall guard our cherish-
ed homes
When darkest danger lowers,
And with our life-blood we'll defend
This Canada of Ours.

NO TOOLS.

"My boy you want to practice thrift?"

"I know, dad, but I haven't the tools."

"What do you mean by that?"

"If you'll let me have the five dollars I need I'll see how long I can make it last."

THE POSTAL JOURNAL

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FURTHER ORGANISATION.

(By A. M. Venables.)

In the matter of complete organization throughout the Dominion, the palm goes to the letter carriers, so far as the Postal Service goes, they having had a very thorough and efficient federation for a number of years. And, in passing, I would ask if anyone can mention how and when that organization of theirs has been a detriment to them. Has it not rather been of tremendous advantage and of great benefit to them! Are they not ahead of both the postal and mail clerks, in the matter of wages and conditions of labour! However, to continue, the postal clerks were the second of the three great bodies comprising the Outside Postal Service, to see the wisdom of consolidated action throughout the country and, acting upon what they saw, they are finding it most efficacious. Lastly, we have the railway mail clerks who are somewhat behind in this very important step. But, when you take into consideration the gigantic obstacles in the way of their getting together in any large numbers, even in any one district of the service, it is not surprising that it is taking them longer than the others to unite their several energetic bodies into one complete organization. Yet, in spite of their difficulties, the mail clerks are overcoming them rapidly since they set out with the determination to unite and, to-day, we find them with but a small link missing in the coast to coast chain. It was somewhat surprised when I learned that Alberta had decided against joining forces, but it must be for some very minor reason surely, and one which will doubtless be overcome by mutual agreement in the near future. When that much-to-be-wished-for arrangement is established, we shall have three Dominion-wide and powerful organizations in the stead of the fifty or more comparatively small, insignificant and ineffectual associations which existed at one time. Is this to be the last word in postal organization! Did I think so I'd be inclined to stop right now, but there must be no 'stop' for any of us for very many years hence, at all events, rather must we continue to consolidate so long as there is any means of so doing. If you grant that, as I am sure you

will do, obviously the next step for all three organizations is for each to consider the advisability of co-operation with each other. The advisability of concerted action on the part of the entire Outside Postal Service, upon some occasions, is so pronounced that I will hardly dwell upon that line of thought. If you desire a recent illustration, you may refer to the attempts made by the Federation of Letter Carriers and the Postal Clerks' Association to obtain an increase of wages in order to cover, at any rate partly, the heartbreaking rise in the cost of living. I am not sufficiently informed to state what steps were undertaken by the mail clerks, but the letter carriers took action through the Members of Parliament and enlisted their support with no small measure of success, several Members of the House speaking on their behalf as a result. The Postal Clerks' Association, as you are aware, memorialized the Government through the Postmaster General and followed that up with a deputation to Members of the Cabinet. Now would it not, had we had the machinery in existence, have been just as easy and not threefold but nearer ten times as effectual, to have memorialized the Government on behalf of the three branches of the Service combined, to have approached the Members of the House on behalf of all three organizations and to have sent a deputation to Ottawa representing the entire Outside Postal Service! The sooner such machinery is put together and set in motion the better for all of us. Now, I hope no one will say that this step is premature. Preparedness is the pass-word to-day and a board composed of elected members from all these organizations would be a great step toward preparedness. I certainly expect to see action taken along these lines in the near future and I am inclined to think that the postal clerks will not wish to be behind in opening the necessary negotiations. What I think we shall find useful immediately it is formed and an absolute necessity before very long is a central committee composed, as I say, of elected members from the three organizations, and to which each organization can refer questions affecting the entire Postal Service. It might be possible and certainly advantageous to set up similar subordinate triangular com-

mittees in each city or, at any rate, in each province, but, in any case, something is necessary along these lines and needed without any undue delay.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

We are pleased to note that the Patriotic Fund has decided to increase the allowance granted to those on its books, owing to the increased cost of living. Since the Patriotic Fund is controlled to some extent by the Government, this may be considered an open admission upon their part that some action along these lines is due. As a matter of fact it's long overdue, but we are glad to see the soldiers' dependants come first and hope other actions of like nature will speedily follow.

When we were at school we used to practise a nice little game for the purpose of overcoming what others considered our obligations and their due. Two boys went in what was termed "Shags." When either one received a parcel from home, by the terms of the conspiracy, that same parcel was considered the equal property of the two who were in "Shags" and neither one could give away any of the contents without the consent of the other party to the agreement. Although this is some years ago we still seem to think that the real idea behind this scheme was to keep the contents of the parcels "close at home." Were you asked for a piece of cake you at once said that you were quite willing but that consent must first be obtained from the other owner. When the poor "hungry one" at last found the second boy he also was perfectly willing but his partner must be consulted, etc. Usually by the time the fellow who wanted a piece of cake was able to get the two in "shags" together so that a definite announcement might be made, the parcel, alas! had all been eaten long ago. We are forcibly reminded of this little stunt by the actions of the Post Office and the Public Works Departments in connection with post office buildings. Both these bodies are always very sorry, etc., and quite agree with all you have to say, but—you must "get after" the "other one." If you hardly credit this, read the notes from Regina in this issue.

The proposed Factories Act for the Province of Alberta is considered about the best of its kind ever drawn up in the Dominion. We note among the clauses one which gives the factory inspector the power to compel the employer to provide a suitable room, or place, in the factory or shop, for the purpose of a dining or eating room, without charge to the employees. This is something which deserves the attention of the Dominion Government, at any rate in so far as it affects post offices. Many postal clerks are employed upon duties which require

them to take but a short time for meal reliefs and, as a consequence, they must needs bring their meal with them. Yet, in some offices, even if a so-called "lunch room" is provided, it is of such a mean character that a civilized person almost revolts at the idea of eating therein. White-washed holes in basements or such like affairs, surely no factory inspector could call a "suitable place." But this question is one of the many which dodge between the Post Office and the Public Works Departments.

BRANCH NOTES.

Kingston.

George A. McGowan, a member of this branch, has resigned in order to take up his former occupation of farming, as he prefers the music of the threshing machine to that of the electric stamper. We regret our loss and will find it difficult to replace him. Before retiring from the Service he was presented with a signet ring and an address.

Harold Nicholson, another of our members, and a well known amateur hockey player, is on his vacation. He is disappointed that he will not be able to pick May flowers, but someone must go early.

Although, in the past, we have not contributed many items in these pages, we all read the "Postal Journal" regularly and we feel that we owe the Western men a vote of thanks for their energy and initiative.

The high cost of living problem and the coal shortage have both struck our historic city.

Valentine's eve was some rush here.

The boys are upholding their own overseas, two of our staff, also a letter carrier and a transfer clerk, are over, helping to drive the Huns back. At home, too, our boys are doing their duty, no less than three of our boys having become the fathers of husky sons within recent months.

Saskatoon.

In the absence of the President, the chair was taken by our Vice-President, Sergt. Gibson, at the monthly meeting held on March 18th, which was a record breaker, the seating accommodation being pushed to the limit. Many and various were the discussions, almost everyone present having something to say. One very gratifying feature was the presence of two of our oldest members whom we had almost despaired of seeing at our meetings. One has recently taken on added responsibilities, which may in some measure explain it. The other, we can only put down to conscience, and that seems rather strange, too. We have

known Syd. for a long time; whatever the reason, here's hoping to see him in regular attendance. The treasurer tells us that the financial side is healthy, "though he'll no say but we shall be needin' twa three mair dollars before July." Nominations for delegates resulted in our last year's representatives being brought forward. The meeting appeared to be of the opinion that when you get a good man hang on to him, so the chances are that S. W. Foster, secretary, will be seen at Winnipeg this summer. Don't, however, be surprised to see two from Saskatoon. The tobacco fund came in for some attention, Messrs. Anderson and Greenhalgh are to be complimented upon the able way in which they have handled this important work.

After dodging the Hun subs from Liverpool to New York, J. T. Burrows had the hard luck to bump into R.D.T. and was promptly "subbed." Our sympathy, Jack, but you are not the only one, and may a certain mortgage company have bad dreams. Bless 'em, we hope it's indigestion.

Lethbridge.

Our last meeting took the form of a social gathering at the home of Miss Washbrook. After our business was over we started to enjoy ourselves, all members being present and inviting a friend, and a very jolly time was spent. A splendid programme was carried out by the members, and after refreshments were served those who cared to enjoyed a few dances. All voted the social a great success and the means of clerks getting more friendly together. We have several new members, the more the merrier, and all attendin faithfully. Our lady members are now wearing their association buttons, I notice, neatly mounted on a bar-pin brooch, as it was impossible to wear them as they were, not having spare button-holes in our coats or blouses. We are trying hard to be able to send a delegate to the next convention.

Regina.

Not dead, not even sleeping! But all eagerly looking for that war bonus. We note a general increase in wages is being made throughout the province, so we anticipate! Things are going up so high that, to tell you the truth, half of the boys here have given up wearing socks.

We had another splendid meeting, last Sunday, March 18th, thirty members present. One resolution that came up was to boost the "Postal Journal" more in future than heretofore. We realize that the strength of this organization lies in "getting together." If every member of the association became a subscriber, we are convinced that it would mean closer unity. Unfortunately, the various branches are so far apart that it is almost impossible to interchange visits, ex-

cept in a few cases, viz., Regina—Moose Jaw, etc. However, we believe that this can be overcome by giving our whole-hearted support to the paper that expresses our ideas, etc. Every branch should send in an article at least once a month, giving its views and ideals so that distance may be overcome by print. Regina has several irons in the fire just now which may go a long way to strengthen the Postal Clerks' Association in Canada. Two delegates have been appointed to the convention at Winnipeg this July, in addition to our President, who will attend by virtue of office. This convention will probably be one of the most important ever held in the history of the organization. Every branch, therefore, should have at least three good resolutions placed on the agenda. Regina branch has been successful in getting several improvements in the office, notably hot water laid on in the lavatories; some of the boys needed it badly.

Say, boys, did you know,—no, you don't, so here goes. At our meeting last month it was decided to write to the Department of Public Works and ask for some additional improvements in this office. Our secretary drew up a letter stating our wishes and forwarded it to the said department. He received an answer to the effect that all communications of this nature should be addressed to the P. O. Department. Our secretary—poor chap—blushed at his ignorance and rectified his error by sending a copy of the same letter to the P. O. Dept. The reply to this simply staggered him. It read, "In reply to your letter, etc., we beg to refer you to the Dept. of Public Works." So now we know. The Regina boys take this opportunity of sending greetings to all branches and "good-luck" to the "Journal."

Calgary.

No notes this time. Just a personal announcement to our own boys to remember NEXT THURSDAY IS MEETING NIGHT. Much important business and election of delegates to convention. Be there and be on time.

Winnipeg.

The regular meeting of this association was held Sunday, 11th inst. This was the first meeting under the new arrangement, and a larger gathering was expected by the advocates of the change.

It is claimed, however, that the beautiful sunshine—and, apparently, the association has yet to find its "place in the sun" with some members—had attracted many to picnic in the parks.

Business of a varied nature was dealt with,—come and hear of it yourself.

The committee in charge of the dance showed the affair had been highly successful. The concensus of opinion was forcibly

expressed in the term. "Best yet," and were a more "get-together" spirit prevalent throughout the semi-detached staffs this event was but evidence of what might be done to socialize the members and families of the postal clerks. The committee was further urged to continue the programme with "whist-drive and dance" events, and one is promised for the first week in April. Let the more enthusiastic put their best foot forward, see that it's the right one, and remember that it has other uses than to kick. We have lots of material lying dormant, e.g., "Gene" might once more render "John Brown's Body," accompanied by the irrepressible "Teare," while the "Minstrel Boys" get busy in "Dixie"—lots of "Black" (and White) George; but the spirit of the Niggers as it "Simmers" will be nothing to ours when the boiling point is reached. The lady was garbed in a veil of mystery, said R.A.S.—all we observed was the cloak.

Messrs. Watkins, Buchan and McCullough with the 76th Field Battery are already picturing the sights of "Potsdam." That bunch, especially the versatile Frank, are pretty well known for their "shooting" capabilities.

Moose Jaw.

No, we are NOT dead! Just hibernating as it were, and with the coming of spring we are waking up.

It's no use referring back—we have forgotten things in our sleep.

The branch is in a very good state,—all members. Our meetings have been regular and well attended since the New Year.

One of the events of the season took place on February 28th—our second annual banquet. About 25 of our Regina brethren joined us and helped to make a very pleasant evening. Previous to the dinner we had a special meeting, where Mr. Gardner gave us a report on the delegation to Ottawa. We sincerely hope that the good things promised materialize—especially that increase! With "spuds" \$2 a bushel we can sure do with it.

After a vote of thanks had been tendered Mr. Gardner for his very interesting report we repaired to the dining room where covers had been laid for 54.

Besides our Regina friends we had the pleasure of the company of the P.O.I., P.M. and the Asst. P.M., also Prv. Bowyer of the P.O.I. staff who has been invalided home from the front minus a leg.

With the coming of the coffee and cigars, our President and Chairman cast his eagle around with the usual, "We will now have a few words," or "The next will be a song," etc.

And so the time slipped away till shortly after midnight, when a very pleasant even-

ing was brought to a close with the singing of "God Save the King."

"Brig.," who has been holding down the paper despatch, says he is tired of throwing papers and, being an old woodsman, he wants to throw trees around again, so he has joined the Foresters Batt. We wish him the best of luck.

Edmonton.

Two more of our association members have left us on overseas service, Bill Scott and Bill Griffiths having enlisted in the Royal Navy. These will constitute our sole representatives in the senior service, but we are persuaded that they will render a good account of themselves in any attempt made to successfully dispose of a third Bill, he of Potsdam.

It is with great gratification that we record this item concerning Scott, on account of the fact that some few months ago we had occasion to refer, indirectly, to his obtaining leave of absence, and not utilising it; we are pleased to have the opportunity of making the "amende honourable."

It would appear that we in Edmonton are not solus in our difficulties with the Patriotic Fund. The Calgary scribe records a similar state of affairs in his office. The only logical solution to this problem is to have the subs docked off (much as we abhor that word docked) and to make no bones about it. But how to do it? that is the question.

The Department seems very loath to take any drastic steps, the onus must therefore lie with the Postmaster, if he be approached with resolution and unanimity.

The coming convention is now very much to the fore, and the time has arrived for our budding reformers to get their particular topics and grievances in good condition for this July; now is the accepted time; let us not stand upon the order of our going, but in the words of Mr. Peter Keary, "get on or get out."

An unconfirmed rumour has reached our aural extremities (they do obtrude a trifle, but like the lady in the Coon song, we were born that way) that the epidemic of Scotsmen, which has for some time past harassed the Reg. Dept., is successfully allayed. They even permit a mere Englishman to work in there now. "For this relief, much thanks."

THE LATE LT.COL. L. J. O. DUCHARME

A Winnipeg Landmark.

One of the landmarks of the Winnipeg P. O. has passed out with the tide and the beloved Major has crossed the "harbour bar." And may there be no moaning. His death, while unexpected, came swiftly and

peacefully. Connected with the post office for many years, Major, since Lt.Col., L. J. O. Ducharme had endeared himself by his ready wit and genial manner to all of the staff with whom he came in contact, and, although with the colors since the outbreak of the war, we feel his loss keenly. A striking figure in his brilliant militia uniform as he paced the despatch floor after some state event, often unconsciously timing his step to the beat of a tin tray on the floor, he was at once the centre of interest and curiosity to the new-comer, who readily learnt the familiar chorus, "Dis bags, Major." A more fitting burial no man nor officer could wish for. A splendid pageant from the military point of view, the melancholy event brought many friends from near and far, while hundreds attended the cathedral service and waited for the sound of the "Last Post." The floral tributes, including a wreath from our own association, were many and magnificent, a glowing tribute to the memory of the dead. It was fitting that many of the staff who found it possible to attend were present to pay their last respects to their former colleague. Our sympathies are with those left to mourn his unexpected demise, yet comforted by the happy recollections of his useful, well-spent life.

A FEW WORDS FROM SASKATCHEWAN.

(By the Vice-President of that Province.)

It is very gratifying to be able to announce that according to the reports that have reached us from the various branches in this province all is well with Saskatchewan.

Every branch in the province has now elected its representative to the coming convention, and a good start has been made toward forming an addition to the agenda that will stand for clear businesslike ideas. The business of the branches is now being devoted to sending delegates to convention who will carry with them the best ideas of their branches, as well as the knowledge that the ideas that they are taking will be solidly backed up by the members of the branches they represent.

Saskatchewan firmly believes that the convention is the vital organism of the association, and we think that we have to thank the last convention for giving the branches of this province that vitalizing influence which has enabled them to progress and stand to-day upon a foundation that is stronger than ever before.

Speaking of the branches individually, Regina and Moose Jaw have tied the bonds of fraternity tighter than ever, and both branches are at the top notch of soundness,

both financially and numerically. Saskatoon is in a position that any branch might be proud of, while Prince Albert, with a small but enthusiastic membership, is working wonders.

Conditions such as these are splendid. They give encouragement to officers and members alike, and such encouragement tends to make every member more keen and determined to do his best.

The coming convention is going to be an important one; of that there is no doubt. It is the duty of every member to see that the delegate from his branch helps to place our association upon such a footing that when our boys return from the front they will find that the work that they left in our hands has been well performed.

Saskatchewan is doing splendidly, but Saskatchewan has no wish to stand alone in this respect. We want every province, and every branch in that province, to be able to say "in enthusiasm, numbers and finance, we are stronger than we were ever before, but we mean to do better yet."

If every branch in the Dominion can say this, then, when our boys return, no branch need say, "We couldn't carry on with the job that you left with us."

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL.

Constantly in these pages our readers are being reminded that our boys at the front appreciate letters.

Some little time back, Vancouver made a stirring appeal for more letter writing. Recently we quoted the words of Robt. Chambers, the novelist, upon this subject. Our members can often give good reasons for not accepting office in the association and for such like things, but, in the matter of letter writing, we have an opportunity which all can embrace. Just stop and think for a moment. Some regiment coming out of the trenches after several days or weeks of constant strain and peril. They go back to their rest camps, it may be, where, dead tired and weary, they get a bath and some good grub and a rest.

One of the first things that comes along, comes among the first because it is of such moment to the satisfaction of the troops, is the mail bag. Ask any man back from France and he'll tell you that the mail is the chief thing that counts, outside perhaps of good grub and lots of it. Most battalions have post office men among their ranks. Suppose that post office man fails to get a letter. Cannot you imagine how it must feel to be one of the few with nothing to do when all the rest have letters from home to read! Remember, that man has not been working in a peanut stand by himself. He's been working in a post office where dozens, scores or maybe hundreds of men are em-

ployed! Would not you, were you standing in his place, think that, from among all the boys you used to work with, at least one might have written you? And what would you think of a bunch that didn't drop you a line now and then.

It's rather late in the day to be considering this, if you have not done so before, but not too late. There is still opportunity for you. See that you grasp it at once and your letters will be appreciated. Any postal clerk can write a letter. It may be that your pen doesn't flow as easily as you might wish, but you can write, you can tell the boys how things are going, in your office, in your branch of the association, and in your city or town. It's just a little bit of good that the smallest of us can do and, if we fail, we miss our opportunity. Of course, as in everything else, there is a second side, even to this matter. When those boys who are away come home once more you as a member of the association will need their support and interest in association matters. Many of them will have been away some years, away from the post office in which they are part of the staff, away from their regular fellow workers, and away from their associations. And yet we expect or will expect them to take the same interest in these things upon their return, as they did previously. This can only be assured by the one means. Don't lose their interest and then try and get it back upon their return. Keep their interest while they are away; don't allow it to slacken, write to them. If those members of our association who are away are written to regularly and are constantly informed of our business and our actions, we can reasonably expect that they will retain a lot of the interest that they previously had, but not otherwise.

Here, then, is an opportunity which none can say is not fitted for him. Hold it ere it passes by. Make it a regular rule and don't depart from it to write at least one of the boys from your office once a week. Start now and keep it up.

ONLY A DAD.

Only a dad with a tired face,
Coming home from the daily race,
Bringing little of gold or fame
To show how well he has played the game;
But glad in his heart that his own rejoice
To see him come and to hear his voice.

Only a dad with a brood of four,
One of ten million men or more,
Plodding along in the daily strife,
Bearing the ships and the scorns of life,
With never a whimper of pain or hate,
For the sake of those who at home await.

Only a dad, neither rich nor proud,
Merely one of the surging crowd,
Toiling, striving from day to day,
Facing whatever may come his way;
Silent whenever the harsh condemn,
And bearing it all for the love of them.

Only a dad, but he gives his all,
To smooth the way for his children small.
Doing with courage stern and grim
The deeds that his father did for him.
This is the line that for him I pen:
Only a dad, but the best of them.

—Edgar Guest.

JOHN MORRIS.

Byron Nicholson, D. Litt, Ottawa.

John Morris, d'you mind what the day of
of the year is?

'Tis the day when they held the militia
review,

And tonight is the night of the dance
that came after,

'Tis the night, John, do you mind, John?
That I first danced with you.

We had step'd but one set, John, you were
bashfull as yet, John;

But I felt that you lov'd me, and felt
you'd be true.

And there's many were wanting to see
me safe home, John;

But I waited, but I waited,
But I waited for you.

'Tis the long set of life that we're part-
ners in now, John;

And I hope I keep step (as I try, John,
to do),

And I hope at its end, we shall pass out
together,

Arm-in-arm, through the door, John,
Going home, I and you.

But if that cannot be, John, leave first
passage to me, John

For I shant mind the darkness, as you're
coming too,

And you'll feel for my hand, as you pass
through the door, John;

I'll be waiting, I'll be waiting,
I'll be waiting for you.

ANOTHER WAR SCARE

Mother—"Why didn't you take
your bath?"

Tommy—"I thought there might
be some mines in the water."—New
York Sun.

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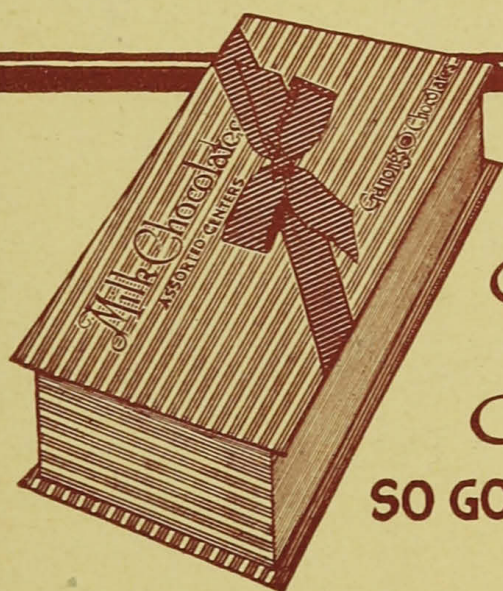
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